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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.
OF
THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held in the Society's Apartments,
William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January 4th, 1860,

THE REV. WILLIAM MEASE, M. A., and subsequently PATRICK
DUFFY, ESQ., F. C. S., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mrs. M. E. Mackesy, The Rectory, Castletown-kilpatrick,
Navan : proposed by Edward Fitzgerald, Esq.

Mrs. Lenigan, Castle Fogarty, Thurles : proposed by Miss
Archer Butler.

Samuel Davis, Esq., Swerford Park, Ustone, Oxfordshire : pro-
posed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory.

The Rev. Richard H. Low, Kiltoun Glebe, Athlone : proposed
by the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles.

Maurice Lenihan, Esq., 2, Patrick-street, Limerick : proposed
by the Rev. J. Graves.

The Very Rev. Robert Cussen, P. P., V. G., Bruff : proposed
by Maurice Lenihan, Esq.

Edward Smyth, Esq., Knock House, Gerah, Clonakilty : pro-
posed by the Rev. Stephen O'Halloran.

William Sylvester, Esq., Parsonstown : proposed by T. L.
Cooke, Esq.

The Report of the Committee, for the year 1859, was brought
up, as follows :—

The *Eleventh* year of the Society's career having now closed, your
Committee feel that they have little need to dwell on the merits of an

Association which is now so widely and so long known, and which can point to such a goodly rank of published volumes devoted to the elucidation of Ireland's history and antiquities. With the year 1859 the fifth of the general series, and second volume of the new series, has been completed and its index and title-page will be issued, with the November Part, to those members who are not in arrear. The first volume of the "Annuary" will be completed shortly, the concluding fasciculus, embracing the presentments of Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Kildare, relating to the social grievances of the community during the sixteenth century, being now in the press.

The Society has received an accession of forty-six new members during the year 1859, but, in consequence of the stringency of the rules now adopted as to the payment of subscriptions (all names in arrear on the 31st of December being temporarily removed from the list), its roll presents a slight diminution as compared with previous years, when greater laxity was allowed. It may, however, be reasonably expected that many of the defaulters will cause their names to be restored by the payment of all arrears, as soon as their attention has been directed to the subject.

Since the last annual meeting the important step of taking and fitting up permanent apartments has been adopted, and the Museum, as well as the Library, has been arranged in its new locality. The Society, therefore, holds this, its Twelfth Annual General Meeting, in its own rooms, and has thrown open the Museum to the members and their friends on Wednesday every week.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. James G. Robertson, who has undertaken the duties of Honorary Curator of the Museum and Library.

Your Committee wish to call the attention of all who have the interest of the Association at heart to the following tabular statement of the stock of the Society's publications still on hands, viz.—

FIRST SERIES.

		Copies.
Vol. I.,	Part 1 (out of print)	0
„	Part 2 (1850)	2
„	Part 3 (1851)	6
Vol. II.,	Part 1 (1852)	193
„	Part 2 (1853)	239
Vol. III.,	Part 1 (1854)	71
„	Part 2 (1855)	42

NEW SERIES.

Vol. I.,	Part 1 (1856)	105
„	Part 2 (1857)	73
Vol. II.,	Part 1 (1858)	100
„	Part 2 (1859)	93

ANNUARY.

Part I.	114
Part II.	151

It is evident that the publications of the Society, still remaining in stock, and long since paid for, represent so much inert capital, and that the usefulness of the Society would be greatly enhanced were the books converted into ready cash. The first volume of the original series being now out of print, many persons have been deterred from purchasing the three remaining volumes, by an unwillingness to place an imperfect work on their shelves; but whilst your Committee allow the full force of this objection, they would observe that the volume in question merely contained a selection of the papers read before the Society, whilst the second volume, for 1852-3, contains a full report of the proceedings of all the meetings from the commencement in 1849, thus supplying a connected view of the progress of the Association.

Let, then, all members, who have not already supplied themselves with the earlier portion of the Society's publications, do so at once, and, whilst they obtain full value for their money, they will, at the same time, have the satisfaction of feeling that they are contributing most materially towards the objects for which the Society was established.

On the motion of Captain Humfrey, seconded by Mr. Douglas, the Report of the Committee was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. G. Robertson and Mr. P. Aylward consented to act as Auditors of the accounts of the year 1859.

On the motion of Mr. Duffy, seconded by John James, Esq., M. D., the Committee and Officers for the year 1860 were elected, as follows:—

PRESIDENT:

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF OSSORY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF KILKENNY.

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF KILKENNY.

TREASURER:

REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

HONORARY SECRETARIES:

REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

JOHN GEORGE AUGUSTUS PRIM.

HONORARY CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY:

JAMES G. ROBERTSON, Esq., Architect.

COMMITTEE :

JAMES S. BLAKE, Esq., J. P., Barrister-at-Law.
 REV. JOHN BROWNE, LL. D.
 SAMSON CARTER, Esq., C. E., M. R. I. A.
 BARRY DELANY, Esq., M. D.
 REV. LUKE FOWLER, A. M.
 JOHN JAMES, Esq., L. R. C. S. I.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF LEIGHLIN.
 REV. PHILIP MOORE, R.C.C.
 JAMES G. ROBERTSON, Esq., Architect.
 REV. JOHN O'HANLON, R. C. C.
 MATTHEW O'DONNELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 JOHN WINDELE, Esq.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

By the Royal Dublin Society: their "Journal," No. 15.

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine" for December, 1859.

By the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: their "Proceedings," Vol. VIII.

By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: their "Proceedings," Vol. II., part 3.

By the Cambrian Institute: "The Cambrian Journal" for September, 1859.

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archæology," No. 28.

By Albert Way, Esq.: the "Catalogue of the Archæological Museum, formed at Carlisle," during the meeting of the Archæological Institute there, in August, 1859.

By the Cambrian Archæological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, No. 20.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 872-81, inclusive.

By the Author: "A Supplement to the Coinage of Scotland," Cork, 1859, by John Lindsay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Lindsay's donation was accompanied by the following letter :—

"Maryville, Blackrock, Cork, Dec. 3, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR,—My Scotch Supplement being at length published, I beg to present you with a copy, which I now forward to you by post as a book parcel, together with another copy for our Kilkenny Archæological Society, which I would feel greatly obliged by your delivering or forwarding, when perfectly convenient, to the Secretary or Librarian. I am delighted at the success which has attended our Society, which now numbers in its ranks all the most literary men in Ireland. I only regret that our subscriptions are not something higher, so as to enable us to make the most of the splendid field which Ireland affords to the archæologist. The An-

nuary is a step in the right direction, and we ought to endeavour to increase the number of subscribers to it.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,

"JOHN LINDSAY."

James G. Robertson, Esq.

By Dr. James: a curious manuscript, which he had found amongst the papers of his father, the late C. James, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. It was a treatise on dogmatic theology, in Latin, and had the following date—"ANNO DOMINI MDCXLVIII. KILKENNIENSIS:" the name of the writer was completely obliterated.

By Mr. Richard Clifford: "a plan and section of the River Nore from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennesteague, with drafts of all the works erected thereon," from a parliamentary paper published by the Irish House of Commons about a century since. The plan was curious and interesting, as giving views of all the locks and lock-houses on the old Kilkenny Canal, at that time in progress.

By the Rev. James Mease: a curious sculptured stone from the old Church of Ballylarkin, near Freshford, of the class usually known amongst archæologists as "Sheelanagigs;" also a silver penny of Edward I., and a Waterford penny token.

By Mr. Byrne, Webbsboro': a London silver penny of Edward I., dug up on his land.

By the Rev. James Graves: an encaustic tile, turned up in digging a grave by the sexton of St. Mary's, Kilkenny. It differed from the usual ecclesiastical encaustic tiles, as being coloured like delph on the surface, and was probably of Dutch manufacture, and of the fifteenth century. A similar fragment had been found some years since in St. Canice's Cathedral.

Mr. Howard St. George, Kilrush House, sent for exhibition a silver penny of Edward I., of the Waterford mint, which had been found by a reaper in a field at Kilrush, in August, 1858.

Mr. Robertson exhibited a Byzantine coin, of the Emperor Justinus II. and his Empress Sophia, coined at Nicomedia. Mr. Robertson also exhibited the original copper-plate of a map of Ireland, temp. Elizabeth, some time since discovered in an old iron shop in the North of Ireland, and impressions of which have since been published.

Mr. W. R. Blackett communicated the discovery of a new Ogham inscription, as follows:—

"It is about eight years since I brought under the Society's notice the remains of an ancient church at Templeanoach, in the county of Waterford; but at that time I had no idea that the site, uninteresting in itself, was made interesting by the possession of an Ogham stone.

"The church, as I mentioned, I think, in my former notice, is situ-

ated just behind the rocky peak called Carriganoach, which stands over the River Suir, and commands a beautiful view of its lovely valley. Indeed, Fenogh, like many of the saints of old, seems to have had a decided taste for scenery, for though he built his church in the comparatively barren county of Waterford, he took care to choose its position where he could have a glimpse, and a very lovely one, of the fertile vale on the other side of the river. Having been built of earth only, the church has crumbled away, till nothing is left of it but a somewhat indistinct bank of clay. But the graveyard remains, surrounded by a nearly circular fence of stones and earth, which is very strong, and in excellent preservation. The entrance is a gap looking to the eastward.

"Visiting the spot one afternoon last September, I was just coming out at this gap, and thinking, for lack of interest here, of the Ogham stone at Ballyquin, which I had seen a few minutes before, suddenly my eyes rested on a stone; there were marks on its edge, and I saw at once that it was an Ogham. Only an antiquarian can sympathize with the delight of one who discovers an Ogham which he believes to have been hitherto unnoticed!

"The evening shades were then too deep to allow me to take a copy of the inscription, and I have been unable to revisit the place until within the last week. I now hasten to give the Society some account of the monument.

"The stone is now lying just outside the before-mentioned eastern entrance of the graveyard, but, from its shape, it must have originally stood upright, like the monumental pillar stones so common in the country. Its length is about four feet and a half, its thickness one foot, and its breadth about one foot eight inches. It is of sandstone, not so rough as that at Ballyquin, but still far too rough to allow of a rubbing being taken of the inscription. This, as usual, extends along one angle, and goes over a part of what was originally the top of the stone. About two feet of the other end is unmarked, and probably was once plunged in the ground.

"The marks, which seem never to have been very deep, are unfortunately very much worn, and in some places almost obliterated. They are of various lengths and divers depths; on the whole they give the impression that the inscriber used very imperfect tools. In two places two of the lines run together, which I believe is not usual in these monuments. There seems to be on the upper face a line of harder stone, on which the cutting tool failed to make any impression; beyond it the marks reappear more deep than before. Perhaps the inscription is too much worn to be ever copied with any certainty, but I venture to express my idea of the manner in which it ought, probably, to be restored. It is, at least, unbiassed by any theory, for I have not the least idea of how to read it, or how it may be interpreted. But, perhaps, it may be found to contain the name of Fenogh, to whom tradition assigns the building of the church. Yet, possibly, its position *outside* the graveyard would indicate a still older origin. At all events, it is interesting to find another Ogham so near the well-known one at Ballyquin; they are not half a mile apart.

"I may as well mention, that I believe the copy of the latter inscription, given on the authority of Mr. Windele, in Mr. E. Fitzgerald's Paper



in the Transactions for May, 1857, to be slightly incorrect. I have not actually compared the drawing there given with the stone itself, but I think my own little sketches drawn on the spot, at an interval of seven years, could hardly "agree to differ" from Mr. Windele without some reason. It appears to me that the long lines, represented as wholly oblique, are in the original compound—oblique at one side, horizontal at the other. And I fancy there are two or three more of the short marks at the top. I should like to see this fine relic more accurately examined, for any incorrectness in representing its inscription cannot but affect the interpretation of its legend."

The Rev. James Graves laid before the Meeting a document preserved, amongst a large number of papers chiefly relating to the army in Ireland, in the Evidence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle. The Thomas Earl of Limerick, whose hard "Case" it stated for the consideration of Queen Anne, was Colonel Thomas Dongan, who succeeded to, or, at least, claimed the Earldom of Limerick on the death of his brother William without issue. William Dongan had been raised to that Earldom by James II., and, having forfeited his property, and lost his only son Walter in that monarch's service, died in 1690. William III. conferred the estates on De Ginkle, Earl of Athlone. The Petition now before the meeting proved that the property was recovered by Thomas Dongan, though (in consequence of the adverse conditions imposed on him by the Act of Parliament which empowered him to prosecute the suit) very little to his advantage. O'Callaghan, in his "History of the Irish Brigades," vol. i. pp. 331–33, whilst he gives from the Dongan Papers many particulars mentioned in the following "Case," seems to have been unaware of the recovery of the property. He says the title ceased to be connected with the name of Dongan in December, 1715 :—

"The Case of the Pet' Thomas Earle of Lymerick.

"He was Bred a Soldier, and arrived to the post of Coll of the Irish Regim^t in ffrance, worth to him ffive thousand pounds p ann.

"1676–7.—In Obedience to the Command of King Charles the Second pursuant to a vote of Parliam^t he left that advantagious Employment, and rejected a greater then Offered to him, for which reason he was imedietely banished ffrance, and lost Sixty ffive thousand Livers, then due to him for Recruits and arreares of pay.

"1677.—At his Returne into England King Charles the Second in consideracon of his Loyalty and those losses he suffered for it, gave the Pet' a Pension of ffive hundred pounds p ann, for his life, and a considerable Command in the Army then designed for Flanders but the Peace of Nimeguen ensuing soon after, he was appointed Deputy Govern^r of Tangier.

"1682.—He was first Govern^r of New York in America, where he soon brought the ffive Nations of Warlike Indians (who used frequently to burn and destroy the Plantations in Virginia and Maryland) to make a

peace with and Submitt themselves Subjects to the Crowne of England, by which meanes those Colonys are delivered from a Charge of 1000*li* p ann. they were before putt to, in Guarding themselves; are Secured from the Insults of any other Indians, and restored to a great part of the Peltry and Beaver Trade which they had lost.

"1687.—The French of Canada, makeing Warr upon those five Nations of Indians then Subjects of England, the Pet' took them under his Protection to prevent their revolting to the French as they must have otherwise done, and our Plantacons been again Exposed to their Depree dations.

"In this Warr he took five hundred Prisoners, forced the rest into their Garrisons, destroyed all their Provisions and reduced them to such streights, that they had no other Bread but what came from France, and must have quitted Canada If the Pet' had not been dismissed from his Governm^t in 1688.

"In this Expedition the Pet' disbursed above Ten thousands pounds of his own money, which was then his whole fortune.

"1691.—He returned into England and found his elder Brother William then Earle of Lymerick attainted of Treason for the late Rebellion in Ireland, and the antient Estate of his ffamily granted to the Earle of Athlone, who being Jealous that the peticoners Brother was only Tennant for life (as in Truth he was) sold it to others.

"The Peticoner was legally Intituled to the Estate after the death of his said Brother (which happened in Novemb^r 1690) but the Settlement, under which the Pet' derived his Title, being mislaid in the late warr of Ireland, and then not to be found he could not recover his right.

"1700.—The Parliam^t passed an Act of Resumption of all Grants of the Irish forfeitures, and vested them in Trustees for the uses in that Act, allowing all persons to make their Claims before the Tenth day of August 1700.

"The Peticon^r could not find the ffamily Settlement till after that time was expired, and was therefore excluded the benefitt of claiming his Estate by that Act.

"But in Decemb^r 1700 he found the Settlement and in 1701 Petitioned the Parliam^t for Releif, who in 1702 passed a Bill for giving him liberty to claim his Estate but under the following condicons.

"1st.—That he should not be Intituled to any arrearcs of Rent.

"2^d.—That he should not be restored to the Rectoreys and Tythes part of his Estate.

"3^d.—That he should pay to the Purchasers under the Earle of Athlone two Thirds of their Purchase money.

"4^d.—That he should neither lett, nor sell his Estate to any but Protestants.

"The Pet' proved his right beyond all Exceptcons, and had he been so fortunate as to have found the Settlement he claimed under, before August 1700, he had recovered his Estate from all those Provisoers as all others did who were capable of Claiming before that time.

"By the First Clause the Pet' lost Six thousand pounds arrearcs of Rent and upwards.

"By the Second Clause he lost Seaven hundred pounds per ann. which the Rectoryes and Tythes part of the Estate amounted to.

"By the Third Clause he was to pay Eight thousand and four hundred pounds to the Purchasers under the Earle of Athlone.

"And such ill use was made of the ffourth Clause that the Protestant Tennants would not give the same Rents for the Lands they paid before, nor any Purchasers give the same price they formerly Offered.

"It appeares from the Effects of those Clauses that the Pet' lost above Twenty thousand pounds for the bare misfortune of not finding the ffamily Settlement in due time.

"The Pet' has not received any part of his Pension since August 1688.

"He never received any part of his Disbursements in the Warr against the french which amounted to 10000*li*.

"Through these Disappointments and the difficultyes brought on him by the Protestant Purchasers and Credittors, he was forced to sell the Estate in Ireland at so great an under vallue that after paym^t of those Purchasers, his Brothers Debts and his owne, he has little left for his Support.

"In Considera^on of the p'misses he humbly begs that her Maj^{ty} will be graciously pleased to recomend his Circumstances to the hon^{ble} house of Commons that such Compensation for his disbursem^{ts} may be granted him as to their great wisdom and Justice shall seem meet."

The following Papers were then submitted to the Meeting,

MONEY OF NECESSITY ISSUED IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

BY AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.

THE troubles which followed in consequence of the rebellion that broke out in Ireland on the 23rd of October, 1641,¹ compelled the government to raise funds for the relief of the army, to effect which the Lords Justices and Council, in an act or order dated the 5th of January, 1642—

"Declared, that we find it of absolute necessity for the reliefe of the officers of the army, that (in the case of extremity wherein we now stand) all manner of persons of what condition or qualitie soever, dwelling in the city or suburbs of Dublin, as well within the liberties as without, within ten daies next after publication of the said order, doe deliver or cause to be delivered half or more of his, her, or their plate to William Bladen, of Dublin, alderman, and John Pue, one of the sheriffes of the same citty, taking their hand for receipt thereof, to the end use may be made thereof for the present reliefe of the said officers."

¹ Borlase, Reduction of Ireland. 8vo. 1675. P. 229.